

XXIII. *Descriptions of some Species of exotic Heteropterous Hemiptera.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S.

[Read 1 August, 1842.]

I BEG leave to submit to the notice of the members of the Entomological Society figures and descriptions of several Heteropterous insects, belonging to the family *Reduviidæ*. Two of these belong to well known groups, and as such I should have hesitated in drawing up their isolated descriptions, did not their large size and fine colours render them especially worthy of attention. They are, in fact, considerably larger than any species of the family yet described. The third species differs in its structural characters so materially from the other groups in the family, that I have not hesitated in adding another to the already numerous genera of *Reduviidæ*.

Sp. 1. *Ectrichodia imperialis*, Westw. (Pl. VII. fig. 2.)

Purpurea; antennis et hemelytris nigris, abdominis lateribus fulvo-fasciatis. (Fig. 2 a, lateral view of the head.)

Long. corp. unc.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

Inhabits Cape Palmas on the west coast of tropical Africa. Collected by the Rev. Mr. Savage, and sent to the Rev. F. W. Hope: also in the British Museum from Sierra Leone.

Purpurea vel purpureo-nigra, parte postica pronoti æneo-tincta; capite parvo, inter oculos impressionibus duabus longitudinalibus; antennis nigris 6-articulatis (radicula basali haud inclusa), articulo 2ndo 1mo duplo longiori setoso, 3tio 1mo parum longiori, tribus ultimis gracillimis et sensim longitudine decrecentibus. Pronotum transversè et longitudinaliter impressum. Scutellum tuberculis duobus apicalibus, discoque impresso. Hemelytra nigra, cyaneo parum tincta. Pedes concolores, tibiis ad apicem spongiola fulva instructis. Abdomen subtus purpureum, maculis lateralibus conoideis fulvis.

I have applied the name of *imperialis* to this species, not only on account of its large size, but from its rich purple colour, varied at the sides of the abdomen with golden yellow.

Sp. 2. *Platymcris ducalis*, Westw. (Pl. VII. fig. 3.)

Nigra, nitida, spinosa; hemelytris fasciâ latâ rufâ abbreviatâ ante medium; abdominis segmentis femoribusque late rufo-fasciatis. (Fig. 3 a, lateral view of the head.)

Long. corp. unc. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

Inhabits Cape Palmas, tropical Western Africa. Rev. J. Savage. In the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope; also in the British Museum, from Sierra Leone.

Caput parvum, nigrum, inerme. Antennæ gracillimæ, articulis 4; articulationibus intermediis haud computatis. Prothorax bipartitus, parte antica 12-spinosa, spinis 4 dorsalibus majoribus; parte postica etiam spinis 4 acutis. Scutellum spinis tribus magnis, acutis et erectis. Hemelytra nigra, fasciâ latâ rufâ (in medio interruptâ) ad apicem partis coriacei, hâc etiam spinulis numerosis armatis. Abdomen segmentis basi late rufo-fasciatis, apicibus segmentorum spinulis instructis. Femora incrassata, fasciâ latâ rufâ ante apicem.

ECTINODERUS, Westw. (Proceed. Ent. Soc. p. 74.)

Caput parvum, rotundatum, naso conico inter antennas haud instructum, collo elongato. Antennæ 4-articulatæ, articulationibus inter articulos haud computatis; articulo 1mo longo, haud apicem versus incrassato, tribus ultimis sensim brevioribus et tenuioribus (inter articulos 1 et 2 et 2 et 3 articuli rudimentales adsunt). Prothorax maximus, anticè supra basin pedum anticorum dilatatum; in medio transversè impressum posticèque in lobos duos supra basin hemelytrorum (apice scutelli tantum detecta) protensum. Abdomen subrotundatum depressum, lateribus hemelytris haud obtectis. Hemelytra areolis tribus discoidalibus, intermedia majori. Pedes (præsertim antici) valde elongati. Tibiæ anticæ setosæ.

Syn. *Pristhevarma*, Serv. and Am. Hist. Nat. Hem. p. 355.

A few species of *Reduviidæ* have already been described, in which the pronotum is dilated and extended backwards over the scutellum. Such is the case in the genus *Arilus* (*Reduvius serratus*, &c.), also in the *Reduvius tuberculatus* of the animal kingdom, arranged by Burmeister in the same genus. The genera *Notocyrtus*, Hoffmans. (*Saccoderes*, Spinola), including the *Reduvius dorsalis*, Gray, and the African genus which I have named *Dias-*

*pidius*, in the new edition of Drury's "Illustrations of Exotic Entomology," likewise exhibit this peculiarity, but the insect before us exhibits the same character in a curious degree of development, its sides behind being dilated into two thin plates extending over the base of the hemelytra, whilst there is a slight excision in the centre exposing the tip of the scutellum; the front of the prothorax is also curiously dilated into a pair of arched lobes over the base of the fore legs, which are singularly elongated. It is true that in many *Reduvi* the fore femora are greatly dilated, but here it is by an extension of the limb that the extra development is attained. From *Diaspidius* the present genus differs in its broad form, the different proportions of the joints of the antennæ, and the straight tibiæ. I regret that I am unacquainted with the locality of this curious insect, which is however, I believe, Singapore. The *Reduvius coccineus* of Perty seems, in some respects, to be allied to the present group.

Sp. 3. *Ectinoderus longimanus*, Westw. (Pl. VII. fig. 4.)

Obscurè luteus; capite, antennis et hemelytrorum membrana nigris; femoribus fasciâ mediâ apiceque tibiisque anticis (nisi ad basin) nigricantibus, hemelytrorum corio et abdominis lateribus luteo nigroque variis.

Long. corp. unc.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .

Habitat Singapore?

In Mus. Westwood.

Sp. 4. *Ectinoderus Philippinensis*, Westw.

Nigricans; corpore subtus, basi pedum, et maculis duabus hemelytrorum luteis; pronoto posticè integro (haud in medio emarginato ut in præcedente).

Long. corp. unc.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .

Habitat ad insulas Philippinenses, D. Cuming.

In Mus. Westwood.

Sp. 5. *Ectinoderus bipunctatus*.

Syn. *Pristhevarma bipunctata*, Serv. and Am. Hist. Nat. Hemipt. p. 355.

Holoptilus, Serv. and St. Farg.

(Vide Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. ii. p. 248, Pl. XXII.)

Subgenus novum, Orthocnemis, Westw.

Antennæ ut videntur 3-articulatæ, articulo 2do elongato curvato (breviori quam in *H. urso*), longissimè setoso, setis triplici

serie ordinatis; articulo 3tio minuto ovali, in apicem precedentis subobliquè inserto. Caput supra posticè densè lanatum. Hemelytrorum membrana distinctè venosa, basi densè lanata. Pedes breviores quam in reliquis hujus generis; tibiis rectis, gracilibus, setosis. Alæ posticæ tenuissimæ, dimidio abdominis longitudine paullo superantes. Abdomen lateribus longè setosis.

Sp. 6. *Holoptilus* (*Orth.*) *basalis*, Westw. (Pl. VII. fig. 5.)

Obscurè rufescens; capite, antennis, pedibusque magis fulvescentibus; capite posticè et hemelytris ad basin densè et longè griseo-lanatis; his ad basin albis, plagâ maximâ mediâ nigrâ, apicibusque griseis, punctum nigrum includentibus.

Long. corp. lin.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Habitat in Nova Hollandia, Adelaide. D. Fortnum.

In Mus. D. Hope.

This interesting insect seems to connect the two subgenera in this genus, described in my monograph upon the group in the second volume of the "Transactions of the Entomological Society of London," possessing the apparently 3-articulate antennæ and simply setose tibiæ of *Holoptilus*, and the maculated and venose hemelytra of *Ptilocnemis*. The hind feet are much shorter and less densely setose even than in *H. ursus*, but the crown of the head and the base of the hemelytra are very thickly lanose or setose.